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The Times-Dispatch

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RICHMOND, VA., TUESDAY, APRIL 27, 1909.

THE WEATHER TO-DAY—Cloudy.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

SENATOR BAILEY SPEAKS ON TARIFF

Strongly Derides the Idea of Establishing a Tariff Commission.

HE ADVOCATES INCOME TAX WITH MUCH FORCE

In Reply to Senator Aldrich, Says Judging by Automobiles and Yachts, Many Corporation Men Could Do Without Protection—Will Conclude To-Day.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 26.—Senator Bailey, of Texas, today spoke on the tariff bill with especial reference to the desirability of an amendment providing for an income tax.

Mr. Bailey first took up the proposition to turn over to a tariff commission the consideration of schedules of the tariff bill, commenting on which, he declared that he did not believe in turning over to a political body the consideration of such a great question, even though they were so important as to "entertain no aversion for what is bad or preference for what is good."

The question of taxation, he said, had always engaged the attention of statesmen, and he did not believe in withdrawing it from the people to place it in the hands of a commission, that there is no such thing as a free trade, which, he declared, was impossible in this country.

The whole purpose of the protective tariff, he said, is to enable the American manufacturer to get a higher price for his products than he could otherwise get.

"Your purpose," he said, in addressing the Republican side of the chamber, "is to give the American manufacturer an advantage over the foreign manufacturer, and giving it to another who has no honest claim upon it," he said.

Mr. Bailey insisted that he had no prejudice against any man because he was rich, but he had a strong prejudice against some men on account of the way in which they had become rich. "I do not hesitate to say," he continued, "that taking other men's money through favoritism of a law is but little less dishonest than to take it by fraud and force. It is because of the belief that is so widespread among the American people to-day that these great fortunes were created by others that I am so strongly prejudiced against men of large means."

Engaging in a colloquy with Senator Aldrich, Mr. Bailey repeated his statement that the rates of the pending bill could be reduced 33 1-3 per cent. without great loss to the country, or importations, although in his opinion the decrease would diminish to the extent of the reduction the price of manufactured articles to the American consumer.

"Does the Senator think that the American manufacturer makes a profit of 33 1-3 per cent.?" Inquired Mr. Aldrich.

U. S. Steel an Illustration. Mr. Bailey suggested that the United States Steel Corporation, with a capital of \$350,000,000, had increased its capitalization to \$1,000,000,000, and makes about 7 per cent. on the larger sum.

"Obviously," he said, "the Steel Corporation could reduce its profit to 3 per cent. and still make more than a legitimate profit upon a fair valuation of its property."

Mr. Aldrich suggested that the United States Steel Corporation produces only from 45 to 50 per cent. of the steel output, and asked whether the Senator from Texas believed the other corporations could make a profit if the prices were reduced 33 1-3 per cent.

"If I am permitted to judge by the size and equipment of their automobiles and the size and equipment of their yachts, and by other extravaganzas they are in the faces of the American consumer," he said, "I am inclined to believe that they could."

Advocates Income Tax. Mr. Bailey said that no system of taxation ever devised has been so just, so simple and so proper as an income tax.

How did the Senator arrive at the income of \$5,000 as the proper one? "tax," asked Mr. Aldrich, "instead of \$1,000 or \$2,000?"

Mr. Bailey replied that he had fixed that figure because he had assumed that the income of \$5,000 was spent upon living expenses, and that the remainder would be compelled to pay another than the income tax at the custom house on everything he purchased, and as the one tax had already been paid, he wished to levy the tax upon those best able to pay it. Bailey further pressed with questions by Mr. Aldrich, the Texas Senator replied:

"I know what you want me to say, and I am going to say it. I fixed upon \$5,000 a year as the income to be taxed for the further reason that I wanted it to affect as few people as possible, so that it might not provoke hostility. The Senator insisted," inquired Mr. Bailey, smiling upon Mr. Aldrich, who nodded and smiled.

"In other words," started Mr. Aldrich, "the Senator wants to enact legislation with a class distinction in order to get it passed?"

TO SEE THE WORLD

Adele Bonn's Disappearance Was Merely a Wanderlust of a Child.

NEW YORK, April 26.—Boas, thirteen-year-old daughter of Arthur B. Boas, a wealthy thread manufacturer, is at home to-night with her parents, the mystery of her disappearance last Friday has been solved, and the case resolves itself into nothing more than an escapade of a child.

The girl was found on a New York, New Haven and Hartford train at Stamford, Conn., yesterday, and returned to her home in New York. An hour later she was in her home. She went away voluntarily, she said, under the impression that she would like to earn her own living, and, seeing the newspapers and learning that the police were looking for her, she went home from Stamford alone, without notifying the police.

Adele told the detectives that, possessed of \$14 in cash, she was seized with a desire to go away and make her own living. Friday night she boarded a train for Boston, where she found a furnished room and obtained employment at a restaurant. She worked only a few hours, when she cut her finger and the manager discharged her for awkwardness.

MAY LYNCH NEGRO

Sheriff Is Trying to Avoid Mob—Negro Killed Assistant Postmaster.

SPRINGFIELD, Ga., April 26.—While searching for two negro men who had in succession robbed the post-office, a bank, a dry goods store and a drug store at Lenox, this county, early this morning, Assistant Postmaster Clifford Rutherford, of that place, was slain through the head and neck by a bullet fired by Marshall Lewis, one of the negroes, who had taken refuge in the railway station.

Lewis's accomplice was caught, but Lewis escaped and was later trailed through the woods by dogs and taken toward the Nashville, Ga., jail. The negro confessed and begged not to be taken back to Lenox. A hundred friends of Rutherford went to Adel late this afternoon with the intention of intercepting the sheriff. It is admitted that a lynching is imminent. Indignation over the murder is deep, and if the sheriff fails to reach a substantial jail the probabilities are that his prisoner will be hanged.

Rutherford, while seeking the robber, was hit in the head by a bullet fired from the door of a depot waiting room and struck a match. At that instant two shots rang out and he dropped to the floor.

ROOSEVELTS INDISPPOSED

Both Ex-President and Son Already Feel Effects of Hunting.

NAIROBI, April 26.—Both Theodore Roosevelt and his son, Kermit, are indisposed to-day as a result of their recent hunting activities and their journey from Kapiti Plains to the ranch of Sir Alfred Pease on the Athi River.

They are resting from their fatigue at the ranch. Roosevelt left Kapiti Plains yesterday and went to the ranch of Sir Alfred Pease on the Athi River. Major Mearns, Edmund Heller and J. Alden, members of the Pease party, went over to Sir Alfred's this morning. George McMillan and F. C. Loring, members of the Athi River party, are going to the Athi River via the Pease ranch on Wednesday.

Lions are reported numerous on Mr. McMillan's du Ja ranch, and there is a herd of rhinoceroses on the Pease ranch, where Mr. Roosevelt will hunt. The weather here and at the Pease ranch to-day is cloudy, and hard rains fell last night. The prospects of sport on the plains are exceptionally good, owing to the rainfall.

There have been no more cases of smallpox in the Roosevelt caravan.

PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

Oath of Office Administered to Senator Fletcher, of Florida.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 26.—Senator Fletcher, of Florida, presented his credentials to the Senate today. The oath of office was administered to him, Senator Burrows, chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, presiding.

Mr. Fletcher is a United States Senator at the close of a regular senatorial term, which expires on March 3, 1911. He was elected to the Senate in 1906, and his term expires on March 3, 1911.

In this case, however, the Legislature did not meet, and as there had been a primary election, the committee on Privileges and Elections had no action in this case. Florida and Georgia, he said, did not meet before the expiration of the senatorial term.

TAX IMMIGRANTS

Mr. Overman Offers an Amendment to the Revenue Bill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 26.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Overman, of North Carolina, offered an amendment to the tariff bill by which he proposes that the revenue bill be amended so that the United States a head tax of \$12. Mr. Overman declared his amendment was in the interest of revenue, and that it was a necessary amendment.

The tax he desired to have provided for aliens has been held constitutional by the United States Supreme Court, and that was as much as any evidence of Mr. Overman offered in support of his amendment.

It means not only revenue for the Treasury, he said, but also a select class of immigrants and therefore it protects labor.

Mr. Overman estimated that the tax he proposed would bring to the government \$6,000,000 to \$10,000,000 of revenue.

NEARLY COMPLETED

Ten Jurors Have Qualified to Try Captain Peter C. Hains.

WAR WITH JAPAN IS NOT POSSIBLE

Admiral Evans and Admiral Iijichi Agree It Is Out of Question.

HOW SUNKEN RUSSIAN SHIPS WERE RAISED

Those at Port Arthur Were Little Damaged, Japs' Artillery Fire Having Little Effect, Being Sunk by Opening Sea Cocks—Reception at San Francisco.

LOS ANGELES, CAL., April 26.—

Admiral I. Iijichi, commander of the Japanese training squadron now at San Pedro, had a long talk to-day with Rear-Admiral Robley D. Evans. The two admirals, who are old friends and who are now staying at the same hotel, discussed international questions, including the possibility of war between the United States and Japan. They agreed that war between the two nations was impossible, as they have been trying to get us in trouble," said Admiral Evans.

"Yes," replied Admiral Iijichi, "but such a thing is impossible. The United States and Japan understand each other too well for anything of that kind. The people of your country and mine have too deep-seated a friendship for each other to ever allow any trivial matter to bring about trouble."

"I agree with you," said Admiral Evans. "Such a thought is ridiculous." Admiral Iijichi told Admiral Evans that he was delighted with his reception at Los Angeles. He commented upon the apparent friendliness of the officials, as well as press and public, and predicted that he and his men would be equally well received at American ports.

How They Do It. "I should like to know," inquired Admiral Evans, "how your people succeeded in raising the Russian ships when you sank, and in what condition you found them?"

Admiral Iijichi replied: "We raised the sunken battleships and cruisers at Port Arthur and Chemulpo without any great difficulty. We found that those at Port Arthur were not sunk by the mortars fired upon them from the 203-metre hill. None of the shells penetrated the protected decks, although the superstructure and gun-mountings were badly shattered.

The ships were sunk by the Russians by opening the sea cocks when they found the port must fall into our hands. After raising the ships we found that the projectiles had penetrated the wooden decks, but had flattened out against the steel and were lying there. It evidently would not have been possible to sink the ships by the fire from the heights."

Arranging for Reception. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., April 26.—Arrangements for the reception and entertainment of the officers and men of the Japanese training squadron, soon to arrive in this port, are nearly perfected. A committee of business men appointed by Mayor Taylor is trying to raise \$6,000 for an entertainment fund.

The Japanese residents are preparing to welcome their countrymen. They have arranged for an Oriental garden party in Golden Gate Park.

SUFFRAGISTS MEET

Great Attendance Marks Opening of Their Convention at London.

LONDON, April 26.—The attendance of delegates at the fifth Congress of the International Women's Suffrage Alliance, which opened here to-day, was the largest in the history of the organization. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, of New York, president of the American women's suffrage movement, presided at the opening ceremony.

Mrs. Ida Husted Harper, of New York, brought greetings from the American women's suffrage movement, and was addressed by Mrs. Helen Kaugley.

AUTO ACCIDENT

Four Prominent Society Women Are Injured at Pensacola.

PENSACOLA, FLA., April 26.—Four prominent society women were injured to-day, one probably fatally, when the automobile in which they were riding was struck by an electric car. Mrs. Gonzales of Pensacola was killed, and Mrs. J. M. Mulcock, of Pensacola, and Mrs. Luce and Mrs. Clark, of Mobile, were injured.

The automobile was struck by a Bay Shore car running about forty miles an hour. Mrs. Gonzales later died of her injuries.

SENSATIONAL CRIME

Discovery of Charred Body Leads to This Belief.

LUMBERTON, MISS., April 26.—The commission of sensational crime, it is believed, was revealed when the charred body of a woman was found in the ashes of a frame building near Lumerton, Miss., yesterday.

The building had not been occupied for months, and it is conjectured that the woman, believed from the character of the remains to have been white, was killed and her body placed in the house, to which the torch was applied.

TO TRY YEGGMAN

He Is Heavily Guarded, with No Chance for Another Escape.

GREENVILLE, S. C., April 26.—Geo. Hutton, alleged yeggmán, was brought here from Asheville to-day for trial in the Federal court.

He is heavily guarded, and no chance for escape is offered. His partner, "Tennessee Dutch," is still at large.

ONLY BY PRESIDENT

He Will Decide When to Put Into Effect Maximum Rates.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Some of the administrative features of the tariff bill will be submitted to the tariff commission by the Senate Finance Committee to-morrow. They will include the substitute for the maximum and minimum features of the Payne bill, which has been worked out by Chairman Aldrich and approved by the Republican members, after having been perfected with the aid of Senators Root and Cullie and others who have given the subject careful study.

The substitute for the Payne method of applying the tariff is identical with the bill introduced by the Senate Finance Committee, and it is believed by members of the committee to eliminate many of the serious objections to the Payne bill, chiefly the means of retaliation against countries that have failed to give to the United States the benefits of their most favorable rates. The Senate plan makes the established rate the minimum, and provides for a maximum of 25 per cent. additional for countries which are not given the benefits of the Payne bill, but the term maximum and minimum is avoided and the President given discretion in advancing the established rates.

Described briefly, the amendment will provide for the following: (1) The people of your country and mine have too deep-seated a friendship for each other to ever allow any trivial matter to bring about trouble."

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How They Do It. "I should like to know," inquired Admiral Evans, "how your people succeeded in raising the Russian ships when you sank, and in what condition you found them?"

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WILL NOT BE THERE

In Characteristic Veil Mark Twain Declines Invitation to Attend.

NATCHEZ, MISS., April 26.—Mrs. C. M. Williamson, of Jackson, State regent of the Mississippi Society, D. A. B., invited Mark Twain to attend the annual convention of the society to be held at Natchez on May 12-13.

The city of Natchez will present a solid body of people to the statesman, suitably placed to give him a warm welcome. The invitation was given to Twain by Samuel Clemens (Mark Twain), from his home in Redding, Conn., declined the invitation to attend the battleship sinking at Natchez, Miss., which characterized Twain's letter addressed to Mayor Benbrook:

"Reading, Conn., April 25, 1909. 'I know quite well what I am losing. Among other delights I am losing the chance of seeing—for a blessing once in my life—a Mississippi pilot in a pilot boat. I am losing the chance of an American battleship. I am losing the chance of hearing the executive officer say: 'The ship is sinking, with the starboard lead, and of hearing an affrighted voice from the pilot house retort: 'I beg your pardon, but I can't call for the leads now, because the ship is sinking.'"

"But I am old and indolent, and must humbly sacrifice my desires to my necessities."

COMES UP TO-DAY

Judge Issues Peremptory Order in Alleged Anti-Trust Law Violation.

SAVANNAH, GA., April 26.—Under Judge William B. Sheppard's peremptory order that the case finally go to trial, the American National Stores Company, the National Transportation and Terminal Company, the latter of which is a subsidiary of the former, will face charges in the United States court here to-morrow in the actual trial of the "trustbuster" case, so-called. The case is the Sherman anti-trust law is alleged.

Officers of the American National Stores Company two years ago paid \$250,000 in fines to the Federal court, pleading guilty to similar indictments. Calling of the case for trial was delayed by the fact that the case was a part sustained, and request for a bill of particulars, which was complied with.

RELIGIOUS FANATIC

Thought to Have Exploded the Bomb in St. Louis Cathedral.

NEW ORLEANS, April 26.—That the explosion of a bomb in the St. Louis Cathedral here yesterday was the work of a religious fanatic was the opinion expressed here to-night by District Attorney Adams, who is conducting a minute examination of the occurrence.

The explosion occurred at the scene of the explosion experts announced late to-day that there was no question that a dynamite bomb was the instrument which caused the explosion, and that a Black Hand plot was responsible for the explosion is not credited by the authorities.

RECEIVERS APPOINTED

Food Concerns Has Capital of \$2,000,000 and Bonded Indebtedness of \$1,800,000.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 26.—Judge Hazel, in the United States Court to-day appointed A. L. Culver, Lyman Bass and Frank A. Abbott receivers for the H. O. Company, a cereal food concern, with a capital stock of \$2,000,000 and a bonded indebtedness of \$1,800,000.

The application for a receivership was made by counsel for the company and it was unopposed. The plant will be kept in operation by the receivers.

NOTED COMPOSER DEAD

GREENVILLE, S. C., April 26.—Professor Harold N. Clark, director of music in Greenville Female College, died here to-day. He was a native of England. Formerly he was organist of the Pro Cathedral in Grand Rapids, Mich., and a composer of note.

BEATTIE TELLS OF BELLEWOOD DAIRY

Investigation of Inspector Curtis by Health Board Takes Broad Turn.

THURSTON CHARGES UNFAIR TREATMENT

Says Curtis Questioned His Daughter's Statement and "Almost Called Her a Lie"—Bellewood Explains His Idea of Score Card Methods.

EVIDENCE taken in the investigation of the conditions at the Bellewood Dairy, which has been conducted by Health Inspector R. H. Curtis at last night's session was on the whole favorable to the inspector, his attorney, Charles V. Meredith, spending the greater part of the evening cross-examining James Bellewood, of Chesterfield county, whose statements led to the inquiry. Other dairymen told that they believed they had been treated unfairly, but in most instances it seemed from the evidence to be rather an impression that a matter that could be proved by the introduction of witnesses.

Mr. Meredith again and again asked that the doors be thrown wide open to the fullest inquiry, so that any matters unfavorable to Mr. Curtis might be brought into the record, saying that he was prepared to meet all charges.

The attendance of dairymen, physicians and Councilmen overpowered the Council chamber, many standing through the inquiry. The board will resume the hearing on Wednesday night, when a number of witnesses have been summoned.

At Thurston's Dairy. W. T. Thurston, of Henrico county, was the first witness. He said he was a dairymen selling milk on the Richmond market, and that he had thought Inspector Curtis treated him with injustice ever since the first inspection of his place in June, 1907. He made several allusions to the inspector's use of tobacco, to which he said his wife had particularly objected, and alleged ungentlemanly conduct towards his wife and daughter on the part of the inspector. He said he had been marked deficient on light and ventilation in his cow stable, when he was inspected by the inspector. The score at this time was 54 points. Later, with what he claimed to be identical conditions, he was scored 44.

Mr. Meredith asked whether the score card showed the items on which it had been reduced, and on the papers being produced there was shown a reduction of five points on cleanliness of utensils. The witness insisted that he was clean on both occasions, and told of a conversation between the inspector and his wife, in which she told him to examine his own premises.

The witness then went on to tell how scores of his place gradually advanced to 72 points, and that in April, 1908, suddenly dropped to 51 1-2. Under cross-examination he admitted that at that time he had no aerator, not having accepted one which he had ordered.

President Oppenheimer asked if the milk was not shut out because he had refused to cool it. The witness admitted not having a cooler, but said he believed his milk had been shut out because he had been "hard-headed."

"Did you have a cooler on the ground and refuse to use it?" "Yes, I wouldn't use the one sent me. It wasn't what I ordered."

Cross-examined by the attorney, the witness said the inspector had once flatly contradicted his daughter "almost up to the point of calling her a liar." He said his wife had made a practice of telling the inspector that the inspector had been hard-headed, that he was in sympathy with the principle of milk inspection, but said he delivered his milk two years ago as he is doing now.

"Have you ever abused Mr. Curtis?" "Yes, I have. I have told him what I thought of him."

James Bellewood, of Chesterfield, was recalled to the stand and cross-examined at length by Mr. Meredith, counsel for Mr. Curtis.

Taking up first the Brittle dairy, where the complaint was made, a previous hearing finding a filthy cowhouse and dead animals polluting the cows' drinking water, Mr. Bellewood said that he had been with the commission on that day, but that after seeing the dead animals he had been disgusted that he had taken no further part in the scoring, and did not know how the two committees rated the place. He said the stable was kept clean, and that no person could keep it clean. Mr. Meredith then led the witness into a comparison of his own place with the Brittle place. The stable, he said, was in a most filthy condition, and when he was inspected, he was told that it was filthy.

"The health of your cows is put by the committee at 3, and of Brittle's at 2. Is that right?" "That is not prepared to say. I didn't examine the herd critically."

"Then in saying that there was favoritism in the scoring, do you criticize the sum total or the items?" "I never looked into it," Mr. Bellewood answered. "I don't require a score card. I can go over a place and in twenty minutes say what it should be scored. I don't bother my head about the points on the back. When a man scores me down to the ragged edge, when I have one of the best places in the State, and passes other dairy places, I say there is unfairness. I don't bother with score cards, but I know when a place is well kept."

"When did the committee of the dairymen do you an outrageous injustice?" "I never looked into it," Mr. Bellewood answered. "I don't require a score card. I can go over a place and in twenty minutes say what it should be scored. I don't bother my head about the points on the back. When a man scores me down to the ragged edge, when I have one of the best places in the State, and passes other dairy places, I say there is unfairness. I don't bother with score cards, but I know when a place is well kept."

"Yes, I'd mark it perfect, because my cows are healthy."

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(Continued on Page Two—Column 2.)

ALARMING ACCOUNTS

One Hundred Thousand Armenians Are Harassed by Moslems.

ALEXANDRETTA, ASIATIC TURKEY, April 26.—Refugees who have made their escape from Deurly, which is a small town not far from Alexandretta, bring most alarming accounts of the situation there. They affirm that 100,000 Armenians are being starved here, several of them died of half-starvation, and the conditions within the walls of the city are pitiful. It is difficult for foreign residents here to credit these numbers. The foreign consuls estimate about 6,000 townspeople and refugees at Deurly, with perhaps almost as many more Turks threatening them from the outside. It is certain there are no Armenians at that place.

Commanders of the British and other warships at this port have under consideration the landing of a force to relieve the besieged town, which is within one day's march of Alexandretta, but they are hesitating that this was wholly impracticable, as they had no right to interfere in a purely internal affair, and the Governor declined to give his permission to the landing of an armed force.

If relieving forces were sent out in opposition to the Governor's wishes, it was recognized that such an expedition would be equivalent to a declaration of war, and in addition, the largest commands that the warships could send would stand in great danger of being overwhelmed if they attempted to force their way against such immense odds.

Town in Flames. BEIRUT, April 26.—The town of Hadjin, about 100 miles to the north of Alexandretta, where the residents have withstood the assaults of the fanatic for the past week, was in flames yesterday. According to reports received here, several of the town's residents escaped, and up to midnight Sunday all the Americans were safe. At this place there are five American women missionaries.

Appeal to U. I. Islam. CONSTANTINOPLE, April 26.—Urgent commands have been sent to the local governors of the disturbed Syrian districts by the Minister of the Interior to restore order. The minister notified the governors that he would hold them personally responsible for any further conflicts.

The Sheikh U. I. Islam was again appealed to to-day by influential deputies to lead his followers to prevent further disorders, which they declared were disgraceful to Islam. He has already acted, but will take additional steps immediately.

LANDS GOOD JOB

President Appoints Hitchcock's Former Secretary Civil Service Commissioner.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 26.—The President to-day nominated James Thomas Williams, Jr., of South Carolina, to be Civil Service Commissioner. Mr. Williams lived in Greenville and Columbia, S. C., but is a native of Lincoln, N. C. He graduated from Columbia College, New York, in 1901. He was connected for four years with the Associated Press, and for two years with the Washington Post, as the Washington correspondent of the Boston Transcript.

Mr. Williams, who succeeds Henry F. Greene, who resigned several weeks ago, acted as secretary to National Chairman Hitchcock during the first part of the recent presidential campaign and later accompanied Mr. Taft on his long campaign trip.

NOT A CANDIDATE

Colonel Lee Announces He Will Not Run for Governor.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] WASHINGTON, D. C., April 26.—Colonel Robert E. Lee, of Fairfax county, stated positively this afternoon that he would not be a candidate for Governor in the coming year, and that he had received many letters from his friends urging him to enter the race, but that his reply had been that he was not a candidate at this time and that he was giving Mr. Taft his best support.

A telegram received here from Mr. Echols in Staunton was equally emphatic in denying that he would be a candidate.

SIXTEEN INJURED

Tornado Sweeps Over Oklahoma Destroying Part of Town.

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA., April 26.—Sixteen persons were injured, one fatally, in a tornado which swept over the town of Centrapoma to-day. Not a building in the town remained intact.

Twelve buildings, including the Methodist church, were destroyed. The town contains about 800 inhabitants. Many of these are homeless. A terrific rain and hailstorm followed the tornado, greatly adding to the damage.

HOMELESS AND HUNGRY

Twelve Thousand Victims of Earthquake in Portugal Camp.

LISBON, April 26.—Official figures give 12,000 homeless persons as a result of the recent earthquake. They are camped on the countryside, and despite the efforts of the authorities, are beginning to feel the pinch of famine.

In addition to hunger, hundreds are suffering from serious injuries, which the physicians have not as yet been able to attend.

COULD NOT AG